

SOUTH DAKOTA

YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1994
 YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1996
 TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$2,975,204

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 619 South Dakota women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	24.2	26.0
White	24.2	25.7
Black	-	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	27.5	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	53	56
1996	67	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

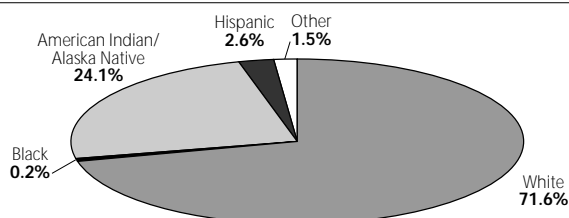
- 100 South Dakota women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 500 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

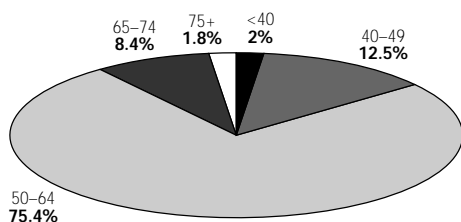
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the South Dakota Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Mammograms 654

given through the South Dakota program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 42 South Dakota women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	1.9	2.8
White	1.4	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	79*	79*
1996	88	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- - *South Dakota women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- - *new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

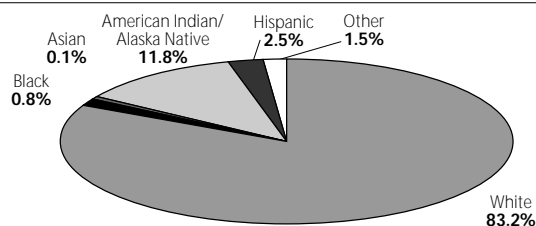
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1997*

*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

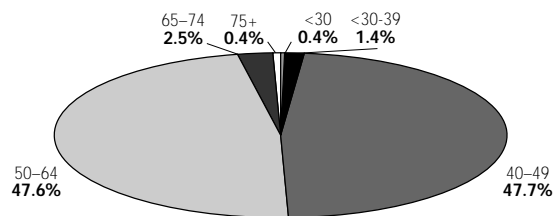
[†]1998 data

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the South Dakota Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 762

given through the South Dakota program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓						
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram, women must be aged 50 and over.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 40 years of age.
- Women must be in-state residents or tribal members.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; culturally-specific brochures; flyers; toll-free telephone number; special promotional events; posters
- Local efforts: newspaper and radio messages, community health fairs

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN SOUTH DAKOTA

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	11	79	2	10	91
Women age 40–64	10	81	3	9	93

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds South Dakota's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1994. Two years later, in 1996, South Dakota developed a comprehensive program. The state received funds totaling \$2,975,204 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 619 South Dakota women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 24.2 per 100,000 women, which was below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The percent of South Dakota women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 53 percent in 1992 to 67 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 500 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 100 deaths from breast cancer in South Dakota women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, South Dakota's program provided 654 mammograms.

Forty-two women in South Dakota died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 1.9 per 100,000 women, which was below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 88 percent of South Dakota women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 79 percent of the women in South Dakota aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 50 or fewer new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in South Dakota women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 762 Pap tests.

South Dakota does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening. The state also supports breast cancer screening and education programs. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 11 percent of South Dakota women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in South Dakota had to be at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 50 years of age for a mammogram and 40 years of age for a Pap test. South Dakota's public education and outreach efforts include newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; posters; culturally-specific brochures; flyers; special promotional events; community health fairs; and toll-free telephone number.

Native American women from the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe are served under the NBCCEDP through a separate CDC-funded tribal program.